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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

W. STANLEY MOBBERLEY, Clerk.

STOURBRIDGE.
STOUR PRESS, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.

Chairman—
Mr. A. H. GORDON.

Vice-Chairman—
Mr. HARRY BARLOW.

Members—
Mr. G. A. COOK, Mr. AMOS PERRINS,
Mr. FRANK EVANS, Mr. ELI HOMER,
Mr. J. A. GAUDEN, Mr. J. H. PERRY,
Mr. A. H. GORDON, Mr. C. E. WASSELL.
Mr. HARRY BARLOW.

Chairman of Committees—
Mr. A. H. GORDON, Finance Committee.
Mr. AMOS PERRINS, General Purposes Committee.
Mr. J. H. PERRY, Burial Acts Committee.
Mr. HARRY BARLOW, Sanitary Committee.

Clerk—
Mr. W. STANLEY MOBBERLEY.

Medical Officer of Health—
H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S.

Public County Analyst—
CECIL COOK DUNCAN, ESQ., F.I.C.

Surveyor—
Mr. H. E. FOLKES.

Sanitary Inspector—
Mr. H. POOLE.

Rate Collector—
Mr. E. BIRD.

Chief Officer of Fire Brigade—
CAPT. A. J. SHEARER.

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the year January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

There is still a large demand for houses. It is a significant fact that the population during five years seems to have decreased. This looks as though the people were drifting over the borders of the district.

Five years ago there were about 100 privy middens to be connected to the sewer. To-day there remain only about 18. I think that printed cards giving advice as to the care of drains, W. C.'s, baths, sinks, ashbins, walls of houses and fittings, etc., etc., should be distributed amongst householders.

The following particulars are framed on lines suggested by the Ministry of Health:—

Area of district (in acres) 784.

Population, Census 1921:— 12,310.

Estimated 1925:— 12,140.

The district is very undulating, the houses for the most part being built upon the side of a hill which gradually rises to a height of some hundreds of feet from the level of the Stour which forms the northern boundry of the district.

The number of inhabited houses in 1921 was 2,600.
The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1925 was 2,752.

The Number of families or separate occupiers in 1921 was (approximately) 2,983.

The Rateable value:— £31,503.

Sum represented by a penny rate:— £112.

The Rateable value has increased by more than £1,500 in 5 years.

The number of applicants for new houses: 125

The number supplied with new houses: 50

The number remaining on list ... 75

Social conditions and chief occupations and their influence.

Most of the people are engaged in making Hollowware. Men and women and girls are all employed in various branches of this industry.

The making of firebricks, frost cogs, anvils and vices, and spades and shovels, also employs a large number of men, and in the first mentioned trade some women are employed. A few nails and small chains are made.

I do not think that any one of these occupations has a bad influence upon the health of the workers.

Lead poisoning, alcoholism, and Anaemia seem to be very rare in these days as compared with say 20 years ago when they were common accompaniments of some of the above trades.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The births during the year were as follows:—

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	128	136	264
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 265

Birth Rate, 21.8 per 1,000.

The Birth Rate of England & Wales was 18.3 per 1000

	M	F	Total
Deaths	68	68	136

The Death Rate was 11.25 per 1000 as compared with England and Wales with 12.2 per 1,000.

It is very satisfactory to record that there was no death of any woman in connection with child birth.

The number of children who died under one year was 14.

The Infant Death Rate per 1,000 births was 52.

The same rate for England and Wales was 75.

There was only one death from Diarrhoea in a child under 2 years of age.

The Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 births was 3.7 as compared with 8.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Deaths from measles: 5. Measles death rate: .41 as against .13 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Whooping Cough: 2. Whooping Cough Death rate .16 as against .15 for England and Wales.

There was no deaths from Diphtheria.

Influenza caused 7 deaths. Death Rate .57 as against .32 for England and Wales.

Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Bronchitis and Cancer stand out as being the commonest causes of death.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYE AND WOLLESCOTE DURING 1925.

	Causes of Death.			M	F.
ALL CAUSES	68	68
Enteric Fever	0	0
Small Pox	0	0
Measles	2	3
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	2	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Influenza	0	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	3
Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	0
Cancer, Malignant disease	9	8
Rheumatic Fever	0	0
Diabetes	0	0
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	3	6
Heart Disease	2	11
Arterio-Sclerosis	5	1
Bronchitis	8	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	0
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	0	1
Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)	0	1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0	0
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Births	5	1
Suicide	0	0
Other deaths from violence	3	1
Other defined diseases	14	10
Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0

-----O-----

Special causes (included above)

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	0

The amout of Poor Law Relief in the District for the past five years was as follows:—

	Lye			Wollescote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1921	931	15	10	685	14	10
1922	3064	2	5	1613	1	4
1923	1136	19	4	842	3	6
1924	1341	9	6	881	1	7½
1925	1229	5	11	863	14	0½

Total for LYE and WOLLESCOTE for 1925.

£2092 : 19 : 11½

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	Ages in years.											Totals.	Removed to Hosp'l	Deaths
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over		
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	12	13
Diphtheria	-	2	-	-	6	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	15
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	7	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	31	26
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1													
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Small Pox.	} There were no cases of any of these diseases													
Enteric Fever														
Puerperal Fever														
Ophthalmia Neonatrum														
Acute Poliomyelitis														
Malaria														
Dysentery														
Acute Polioencephalitis														
Trench Fever														

The case rates of some of the above diseases per 1,000 persons living and compared with England and Wales is shown below:—

	Lye and Wollescote.	England and Wales.
Erysipelas	:009	:39
Diphtheria	1·23	1·23
Scarlet Fever	2·55	2·36

The case of Cerebral spinal fever occurred in an infant, and was notified form a Birmingham Hospital where child had been sent for treatment. Throat swabs were taken of all persons in the house, but were returned as negative.

The Encephalitis Lethargica case occurred in a man who was an assistant schoolmaster employed in an adjoining district. I was informed that 2 children from his school had been away for 6 weeks with the same disease. Instructions were given as to measures to be adopted with a view to preventing the spread of the disease and the Medical Officer of the district where the school is, was communicated with.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case of this disease occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age periods	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 15	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
„ 20	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
„ 25	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	-
„ 35	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
„ 45	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
„ 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65, and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
	10	5	-	2	5	3	1	-
<hr/>								

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations.
1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these regulations.

REPORT UPON THE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

CEMETERY ROAD. Trees growing in front of windows, obstructing light. Ventilation and lighting not good. Playing ground breaking up.

WOLLESCOTE. Boys. Ventilation requires attention. when children are out of rooms at mid-day. Windows so dirty as to obscure light badly.

Girls. Windows and ventilation as in boys' school. Gas escapes in cloak room. Class room 5, floor blocks loose.

Infants. Assembly hall, floor bad. Windows require new cords so that they may be opened for ventilation. Room 5. Floor boards require attention.

LYE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Boys. Floor very bad. Heating unsatisfactory. Gas radiators and open fires. In standard 1, stove only. Urine lying in front of W.C's and running into playing ground where it forms pools. Playing ground in very bad condition. Very uneven and must be sloppy in wet weather.

Infants. Drainage of urinal bad. Urine lying about. Ventilation bad.

Girls. Heating unsatisfactory. Gas radiators and open fires. Floor bad. Muddy playing ground.

VALLEY ROAD SCHOOL. Girls. Playing ground too smooth, really unsafe.

STAMBERMILL. Infants. Standard 1. Floor boards require repairing. Mixed standards. Floor boards are badly worn.

ORCHARD LANE. Infants. Some repairs needed to block floors in order to facilitate cleaning.

Girls. Playing ground, concrete badly broken and dangerous. Standard 2 room.—Trees require cutting from front of windows to admit light. Special class room 3, wood blocks uneven and some loose, difficult to clean properly.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Clerk:— W. S. MOBBBERLEY (part time).

Medical Officer of Health :— H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY (part time).

Sanitary Inspector:— HENRY POOLE (full time.)

Health Visitor, connected with Welfare :— MISS BAZELL (employed by the County Council.)

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME. There is no one appointed for Nursing either General or Infectious cases in the homes.

AMBULANCE NURSING. There is a Nursing Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in the district, and some of the Members have volunteered for service in Influenza Epidemics, upon request members will usually give assistance in other cases of illness, or where dressing wounds is required.

This is voluntary work purely, and there is no financial aid given by the Local Authority.

Application should be made to Miss Hamblett, New Road, off Pedmore Road, Lye.

NURSING REQUISITES SUPPLIED. Bed pans, feeding cups etc., are supplied to those who require them. They are in charge of the Sanitary Inspector at the Council Chambers, High Street, Lye. A doctor's note saying what is required should be presented, which should also state the name and address of the applicant.

MIDWIVES. The following is a list of the Midwives in Lye and Wollescote. They do not receive any subsidy and are not employed by the Public Health Authority.

ATKINS, W., 98, Dudley Road, Lye.	U
BELLAMY, ELIZABETH, 4, Valley Road, Lye.	U
BROOKS, HANNAH, 59, Balds Lane, Wollescote.	T
HALL, E., Hill Crest, Vicarage Road, Lye	T
ROLLASON, ETHEL, "Sunnyside" Pedmore Road, Lye.	T

For the above list I am indebted to the Acting County Medical Officer.

LABORATORY WORK.

The County Bacteriologist carries out the work of examining Throat Swabs for Diphtheria and Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free by the Local Authority upon request.

Application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

There is no arrangement about Sera or Vaccines.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

For Maternity Cases the nearest hospital accommodation would be Corbett Hospital or Kingswinford Workhouse Infirmary, and failing these, one of the Birmingham Hospitals.

There is no Hospital of any kind in the District.

The same remarks apply to Children's Hospital cases.

A Private Nursing Home has been started in Wollescote. Patients are attended by their own doctors.

INSTITUTIONS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

There is NO INSTITUTION for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For INFECTIOUS CASES, an Ambulance is kept at Hayley Green Hospital.

The Ambulance for NON-INFECTIOUS cases is now controlled by the Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society, and is affiliated to their Ambulance Service.

It is principally staffed by the members of the Order of St. John. The Committee in addition to maintenance also pay the drivers. The orderlies and nurses when required are furnished by the men and women of the Lye and Wollescote Ambulance Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The Ambulance is kept at the Council Chambers, High Street, LYE. Telephone No. Lye, 76.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. Maternity and Child Welfare at the Primitive School, Connop's Lane, open each Tuesday at 2-30. There are four rooms provided at this Centre, the work is under the control of the Worcestershire County Council.

DAY NURSERY. None in the district.

SCHOOL CLINIC. This is held at the Primitive School Connop's Lane. Waiting Room, Doctor's Room, Two Nurses' Rooms, provided by the Worcestershire County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS. The Stourbridge Dispensary is used as a Tuberculosis Consulting Centre, but is, of course, outside this district.

VENEREAL DISEASES (Centres for Treatment). General Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham—Males and Females.

Kidderminster Infirmary, Kidderminster—Males and Females.

Guest Hospital, Dudley—Males and Females.

Worcester Infirmary, Worcester—Males and Females.

Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge—Males and Females.

There is accommodation for Out Patients and In-Patients at each of the above centres.

There are no clinics or treatment centres provided by the Local Authority.

For particulars as to days and hours of attendance at various hospitals for Venereal Disease and special leaflet on the Disease, applications should be made to the County Medical Officer, 29, Foregate Street, Worcester.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This department is in the hands of the County Council, and is attended to by their officials.

I have not received any reports during 1925

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Name	Situation.	Accommodation
TUBERCULOSIS.		
Knightwick Sanatorium, near Malvern,		70 beds.
Hayley Green, near Halesowen,		14 beds.
Hill Top,		14 beds.

Available for the whole County.

FEVER.

Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, near Halesowen, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever,	46 beds.
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SMALL POX.

Hayley Green, near Halesowen,	12 beds.
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The Hayley Green Fever and Small Pox Hospitals are outside this district, and are joint Hospitals for Halesowen, Stourbridge and Lye and Wollescote. The Local Authority pays a part of the upkeep only.

NOTIFICATION OF PNEUMONIA.

I do not think that any useful purpose is served by the notification of this disease; in my opinion if Whooping Cough was made notifiable it might result in much saving of illness and some lives.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The water supply of this district is from Stourbridge water works. It is pumped from the red sandstone. It is pure but extremely hard. There is no likelihood of plumbo-solvent action. The supply is constant. A few houses may be cut off occasionally owing to repairs having to be done, but the supply is otherwise satisfactory. The whole of the houses are supplied with the above water with a few exceptions.

The number of houses supplied with tap water during 1925	34
Number of wells still existing	3
The stand pipes still in the district number	7

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Stour which forms the northern boundry of this district is much less polluted than some years ago. The deep drainage receiving much that was formerly turned into the stream, whether there is any pollution from the various works I cannot say. This would need a special investigation to be made.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Almost every house in the district is now provided with a W.C., and is connected to the sewer.

There are only about 18 privy middens to be converted to W.C's.

During the last 5 years 283 have been converted to the water carriage system.

SCAVENGING.

Ashbins are not supplied by the Council. In the winter when there was a great deal of house refuse to be disposed of, there were complaints that these bins were not emptied sufficiently often to prevent rubbish being deposited around them.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A classified statement of the work done under this heading will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Inspector's report shows 3 cases under observation and 3 abated.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The particulars under this heading with regard to Dairies and Milkshops and Slaughterhouses are in the Inspector's Report which is appended. There are no lodging houses as such, but the scarcity of houses has compelled two and in some cases three families to occupy the same house, in these cases of course there are lodgers.

SCHOOLS.

A detailed account is given later on. Generally speaking they are in good condition. Some were very out-of-date

and I understand are likely to be closed during 1926. It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of infectious disease. The process of exclusion being adopted with results which were quite satisfactory.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

There is a distinct shortage, and some require to be closed. New houses are being erected but the demand is so great that there is usually a waiting list.

OVERCROWDING.

This is considerable, as stated above. In many cases 2 families reside in one house and sometimes three.

The cause is that newly married people cannot procure houses, and often have to reside with the parents.

The only measure is to provide more houses.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

Most of the houses (except new ones) have 2 rooms up and 2 down, and are not provided with any bath.

The most common defects are dampness— due to defective roofs or walls, obstructive drains and water closets out of order, unsuitable places for storing food, and need for more frequent limewashing and cleansing.

Many of the above defects are due to the neglect or carelessness of the tenants. In some cases the old property is getting beyond the stage of profitable repair.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There is no actual proof of any one area being unhealthy, but the irregularity of building, obstruction of light, and general crowding together of some of the old property— suggest that some areas should be cleared.

No action can be taken at present because there are not enough houses for the people to go into.

BYE LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES ETC.

Bye-Laws relating to new streets and buildings were sealed in February 1926.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of Houses erected during the year,

- (a) Total. (including members given separately under b). 34
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.
 - (1) By the Local Authority 30
 - (2) By other local bodies or persons 4

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses,

Inspection:—

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 417
- (2) Number inspected and recorded under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. Under 1909 Act 417
- (3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
- (4) Number of houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 240

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their Officers. No record

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925.

No action has been taken under this (1925 Housing) Act, but action was taken under The Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, and an inspection of every house was made and complete Records made and kept. These Records give details such as correspond with section 8 of the Housing Consolidated Regulation 1925.

(2) Number of notices served requiring repairs
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of notices.

- (a) By owners 240
- (b) By Local Authority 2

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close

2

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

272

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied

242

(a) By owners

240

(b) By local authority in default of owners

2

C. Proceedings under sections 11, 14, 15 of the Housing Act 1925.

Nothing done under this act, but the work was done under 1909 Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Action taken as to Tuberculosis milk and Tuberculosis cattle

No action taken

(2) Number of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations.

No action taken

(3) Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk.

No action taken

(4) The summarized results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded and other milk.

No action taken

There is no graded milk produced in the district, but some grade A is supplied from an outside district.

MEAT.

(1) Notices are received as to times of slaughtering.

Notices are being put upon premises showing registered or licensed premises.

The Inspector does not possess a meat Inspector's Certificate.

(2) As regards stalls, one person was warned because his stall was not properly protected from outside dust and dirt.

(3) There is no public slaughter house.

Tabular form of number of private slaughter houses.

	1920.	In Jan. 1925.	In Dec. 1925.
Registered	2	2	2
Licensed	9	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

OTHER FOODS.

6 cwts of potatoes were surrendered as unfit for human food.

Prevalence of, and control over, infectious diseases.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free, upon request to medical Practitioners. Malaria, dysentery and trench fever did not exist. In my opinion the notification of Pneumonia does not appear to serve any useful purpose, but records are kept of cases notified. Bacteriological specimens are examined by the County Analyst, principally sputum and throat swabs.

In all cases enquiries are made as to the circumstances under which they arise, and those which cannot reasonably be isolated at home are sent to the Isolation Hospital. Return cases and carriers are rare. It is highly probable that the spread of Diphtheria is caused in many cases by slight cases treated as "sore throats from cold" by the parents; and these, though Diphtheria in a mild form, go unrecognised.

No use has been made of SCHICK and DICK tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No vaccinations, under the public Health (small pox prevention) Regulations 1917, were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

School intimations of non-notifiable acute-infectious diseases are very useful, and are sometimes the first knowledge that the Medical Officer gets of such diseases as Whooping Cough, Measles, German Measles, or Chicken Pox. Visits are often paid to the schools in consequence of such notices, and advice given. Disinfection of houses after infectious cases is thoroughly carried out by the Inspector, and bedding sent to the Hospital for disinfection.

The deaths from Influenza will be seen under the table of Causes of Death.

The disinfection of Verminous premises is carried out where required, but there are no facilities for cleansing, and disinfection of verminous persons— such cases are rare.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. CHRISTOPHER DARBY,
Medical Officer of Health.

April 10th, 1926.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION.—(including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.)

Premises. (1.)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) 47	51	5	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) 196	198	11	0
Workshops (other than Outworkers' premises) 16	33	8	0
Total ... 259	282	24	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1.)	2	3	4	5
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness ...	17	15	0	0
Want of ventilation ...	2	2	0	0
Other nuisances ...	3	3	0	0
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	2	2	0	0
unsuitable or defective	4	4	0	0
not separate for sexes	1	0	0	0
Total ...	29	26	0	0

LYE AND WOLLESCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

of the Sanitary Work completed in the year ending
31st December, 1925.

—: o :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease	65
Lots of bedding, clothing &c., disinfected or destroyed	65
Compensation paid for destruction	N
Cases of illegal exposure reported (P.H. Act 1875, Sec. 26.)	N

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

No. of houses erected	34
No. of houses inspected	417
No. represented as unfit for habitation	2
No. of Closing Orders made by the Local Authority	2
No. of Closing Orders that became operative	2
No. of houses with defects remedied without Closing Orders	240
No. of houses with defects remedied after Closing Orders	N
No. of Closing Orders determined	N
No. of houses demolished	N
No. of Orders to execute works under Section 15	27
No. of orders to execute work under Section 15 complied with	25
No. of yards paved or repaved	12
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	21

MOVEABLE DWELLING, CARAVANS, ETC.

No. observed	N
No. dealt with, as insanitary	N

HOUSE DRAINS.

No. laid or relaid	9
No. trapped, ventilated and repaired	6
No. of obstructed drains dealt with	458
No. of house drains tested	N
No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	41
No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected	30
No. of dumb wells rectified	7

WATER CLOSETS.

No. of additional W.C.'s provided	5
No. repaired, ventilated and supplied with water	11

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

No. of additional privies and ashpits provided	N
No. of pail closets and privies converted to W.C.s'	11
No. converted to pail-closets	
No repaired	N

SCAVENGING.

No. of houses from which refuse was removed	2686
No. of privies and ashpits cleansed	1629
No. of portable receptacles cleansed	791
No. of loads of ashes and excrement removed	6227
How often is house refuse removed	—

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. under observation	3
No. abated	3

OFFENSIVE TRADES (Sec. 112 P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 51 P.H.A.A.A. 1907.)

No. under observation	N
No. properly conducted	N
No. newly established, with consent of Council	N

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of wells sunk	N
No. of wells cleansed and repaired	N
No. of wells closed as polluted	N
No. of disused wells abolished	2
No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year	34
No. of samples of water sent for analysis	N
No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water-supplies dealt with	N
No. of houses erected or rebuilt, for which water certificates were given	N

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. registered	2
No. licensed	10
No. cleansed and repaired	4
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months
Cases of slaughtering on unlicensed premises reported	N
Are Byelaws in force thoroughly carried out	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. under inspection	259
No. certified for limewashing by Inspector	18
No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances	8
No. employing "young persons," &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health	N
At what intervals is each inspected	yearly
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	15

SHOP HOURS' ACT.

No. of shops under supervision	N
No. of contraventions of Act dealt with	N

PURVEYORS OF MILK.

No. of	14
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DAIRIES.

No. registered	11
No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders and Byelaws dealt with	N
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months
No. of infected milk supplies dealt with	N
Approximate No. of milking cows in District	102

COWSHEDS.

No. registered	21
No. of infected milk supplies reported	N
At what intervals is each inspected	3 months

CANAL BOATS.

No. of boats on register	N
No. of boats registered during year	N
No. of certificates renewed	N
No. of boats inspected (for registration or otherwise)	N
No. of contraventions for Acts and Regulations dealt with	N

LODGING HOUSES.

No. on register	N
No. regularly inspected	N
No. cleansed and repaired	N
At what intervals is each inspected	—

FOOD.

No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	N
Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	6 cwt.
Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	6 cwt.

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.

No. of samples taken for analysis	N
No. of samples certified genuine	N
No. of samples certified adulterated	N

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of cases of removal on notice	4
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ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

No. of offensive removals	5
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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of convictions obtained with regard to insanitary conditions	N
No. of convictions obtained with regard to unsound food	N

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of preliminary notices served	145
No. of Statutory notices served	226
No. of Statutory notices complied with	207
No. of Statutory notices outstanding	19

H. POOLE,
Sanitary Inspector.

March 23rd, 1926.

